

# Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1896.

## OUTBREAK OF VOLCANO.

The volcano has again broken out. After a quiescence of a little over a year the world's great wonder has started once more. On Friday, January 3d, the lake began to rise, and before the Kilauea left the island was said to have risen 500 feet. The volcano fell in December 10, 1894, in the morning. Since then the sides have been constantly falling in. There has been smoke and, on December 9th, a little fire appeared deep down in the pit. This soon died out. There can be little doubt that the shocks of earthquake felt here were premonitory symptoms of the coming lava. It now appears as if the fire had come to stay. Such a wonderful increase will not be evanescent. Tourists will once more be able to enjoy the most wonderful sight in the world.

The election on Hawaii for Senator is reported to have gone in favor of Mr. Alexander Young who received 128 votes against Mr. Holstein's 127. This makes 255 votes cast out of a voting list of 419. It is very evident that Mr. Young's friends did not put in their full strength, but thinking him secure, staid at home. They were very nearly caught napping. Official returns will probably be received in a few days.

Russia is almost in hysterics over Nihilism just now. A German paper says that any one can rid himself of a personal enemy by denouncing him as a Nihilist. The jails have been filled up and quite a number have been sent to Siberia "to await trial." When the person is proved innocent he is released, but it takes him a long time to get back from Siberia and by the time he returns he is generally a Nihilist full fledged, if he was nothing of the kind before he started. To live in constant fear of assassination must be a terrible thing. Who would exchange place with the Autocrat of All the Russias?

It is worthy of attention to note how our Portuguese fellow citizens are beginning to understand the advantages of education. A few years ago it was the hardest thing in the world to get them to attend school, now the difficulty has been almost overcome. As the young people passed out of school and began to obtain better positions than their parents, it dawned upon them that education had some tangible advantages. Besides sending their children to school, their young men, who failed to avail themselves of their opportunities in the past, are now crowding into the Night School. This is decidedly encouraging. The Portuguese are a very important and are bound to be a very influential body in the state.

The cost of war now-a-days is tremendous. Should Germany mobilize her 2,365,000 men, the cost of them would be about \$1,900,000 per day. The French army of 2,200,000 would cost nearly \$2,000,000 per day. The average cost per soldier during war time being 75 cents in the German army and 90 cents in the French army. Even the shortest of wars must last 100 days, so upon that basis it is easy to calculate the cost of even a short struggle. Few nations could endure a long struggle. Indeed it is this enormous expense which keeps the peace of the world. Nations may be jealous, and snarl and snap and threaten, but the actual breaking out of war is too costly an experiment to be rashly tried.

The state insurance department in New Zealand seems to be in a flourishing condition. The first policy was issued 26th March, 1870. During the quarter of a century it has been in existence three and a

half millions of pounds sterling have been paid in as premiums and over one million and a half have been returned to policy holders or their representatives. A special feature of this insurance is the system of non-forfeiture. When a policy holder becomes unable to pay his premiums, an account is opened in connection with his overdue policy, which is "kept alive" as long as the surrender value is enough to pay a quarter's premium. The holder is debited with interest on premiums overdue, but he is kept insured as long as his credit lasts. From the New Zealand Year book we gather that during last year twenty-nine overdue policies fell in by the death of the holders. Not a cent of premium had been paid on several since 1886, and others within more recent years, yet the department paid on these overdue policies about \$37,000.

The art of illustrating periodicals and books has advanced to well nigh perfection in the United States. Germany, in some of its cheap publications for the family, comes nearest the United States, but we do not think equals it. Harper's, the Century, and Scribner's stand ahead of all magazine literature, but some of the cheap magazines, such as McClure's, run them close. In all these the delicacy of illustrations is very marked. In the matter of illustration, to compare the New York Life with the London Punch seems almost too bad. Yet the artists of Punch are as able and well trained as their American brothers in art. It is in reproduction that the failure comes. The days of the coarse wood cut are gone by.

Miss KATE FIELD's letter to the Times-Herald, which we publish today, shows the kind of work that journalist intends to do here. She is getting her facts together and gets them first hand in the shape of interviews. In choosing Mr. Morrison of Makaweli plantation, Kauai, as the subject for an interview, she obtained information from a man who thoroughly understands the sugar industry of this country, not only on Kauai, but on the islands of Hawaii and Maui as well. In no better way can a fair statement of the condition of the islands be obtained than this. To obtain the views of the most prominent men and women of the islands and put them as their views, and not as her own, before the American public appears as fair a way of publishing the truth, and of giving her readers an accurate idea of the condition of affairs here, as Miss Field could have hit upon. Later she can generalize, and undoubtedly will generalize, from the facts collected, but her readers will have in mind the facts upon which her generalizations have been based and will be able to judge of the accuracy of her deductions. Miss Field's letters will be widely read and copied and will have a very excellent effect upon the future of the islands.

The Samoan Times gives a very lamentable picture of the state of affairs on those islands. They have been in a very lamentable condition for years, and the result of Three Powers' rule does not seem to have made things any smoother. A one-power rule, however, might. The "delicate which," as the sailor man said in Gilbert's "Nancy Bell," is the difficult question. Meanwhile, would it not be wiser for the Anglo-Saxons down there to face the question and see what they can do for themselves? We used the expression in another connection the other day, but it answers well again. If you want a thing done, and well done, do it yourself. If the Anglo-Saxons in the Samoan Islands want a good government, they must get it themselves. The Samoan Times says: "The question now is: Will the three Powers listen to us, or shall we be driven to help ourselves?" All we say in reply is, "Help yourselves," and the three powers and everyone else will admire you. You have it in your own hands. It is no use talking—act.

## WHAT'S THE TIME, PLEASE?

The By Authority column contains a notice of a change in our time standard, which, though slight in itself, has much importance from the fact that it is practically the establishment of a uniform standard for the whole group, which has been adopted by the advice of the Government Survey. As is well known, many civilized countries, notably England and the United States, have adopted uniform standards of time for areas as extensive as can be made convenient in practice. Greenwich time is the standard for the British isles, being given by telegraph throughout the United Kingdom. The United States and Canada are divided into meridional zones, or time belts, of one hour, or fifteen degrees of longitude in width, the standard times on each being known respectively as Eastern time (five hours behind Greenwich), Central time (six hours behind Greenwich), Rocky Mountain time (seven hours behind Greenwich), and Pacific time, which is eight hours slow of Greenwich. Hawaiian standard time will be ten and one-half hours slow of Greenwich. The half hour is chosen for the reason that the Hawaiian group, while limited in area, is almost centrally on the line between the ten-hour and eleven-hour belt, and the inconvenience of a wide difference between standard and local time is thus avoided. After this point had been decided, which was done some years since, it was found that our New Zealand neighbors had followed the same method, New Zealand time being 11 hours 30 minutes time east, or fast, of Greenwich.

This change was thought of some years ago, but the failure of the inter-island cable to materialize induced its postponement. Now, however, since the United States Coast Geodetic Survey has adopted "Hawaiian standard" in its tide tables (for the world) for 1896, it is deemed best to immediately put this measure into practice.

The meridian adopted, 157 deg. 30 min., is not far from central to the group. The Kauai people will be expected to set their local time ahead 8 minutes and Niihau 10 minutes; the Maui people will set back local time on an average four minutes. The Hilo people, if they fall into line, will set back ten minutes, and Kona from 7 to 8 minutes. In Honolulu, local time pieces, running accurately, will be found on Monday noon to be 1 minute and 26 seconds slow, and must be set ahead that amount. The change will however hardly be noticed. The Greenwich time whistle will sound at the same absolute time as before, i. e. at London midnight, but will indicate exactly 1:30 of Standard Time, instead of 1:28:34 as at present.

It is recommended that the pursers of different steamers carry correct time to the various ports and communicate to local officials, a thing which is doubtless already done to a greater or less extent. This will help to bring about uniformity till such time as the inter-island cable shall become a fact. It may be remarked that time signals can be sent through the telephone wires with perfect accuracy by means of light taps on the box telephone with the blunt end of a pencil or some similar object. This method is always used in conveying time comparisons from the Survey office to the ships of war in port for rating chronometers, as well as to the local jewellers.

Tables of sunrise, etc., must from the nature of the case be continued in local time, in order that they may be serviceable at all different points in nearly the same latitude but of various longitudes. Each port must make its own correction.

One of the necessary conditions of high civilization is exact time. Honolulu has already made commendable progress in this matter.

## A GOOD INDUSTRY.

The Pacific Guano Company has shown what can be done by estab-

lishing an industry in our own country. Before this guano, or fertilizer, company was established, much of our fertilizers came from abroad. Now that we manufacture fertilizers ourselves we are enabled to save a large sum of money, which is spent in the country instead of spending the cash abroad. The company has an output now of 7000 tons, and it is in contemplation to extend this by 8000 tons during the coming year. This will make an output of 15,000 tons. Even this supply does not equal the demand, and large orders are still being sent abroad. The fertilizer is worth \$30 to \$40 a ton; we are informed that the larger portion is sold at \$40 per ton, so, striking an average price of \$35 per ton, we can see how much money was retained here by the institution of the Pacific Guano Works.

Seven thousand tons yielded \$245,000; fifteen thousand tons will yield over half a million of dollars. This money goes to our various trades and industries. Again, by having the fertilizer works we use up our own raw material. The sulphuric acid used is made here, the phosphates come from Laysan island, a member of our own group.

The Hawaiian Fertilizer Company is also doing good work in the same line and producing a most valuable output.

If this industry succeeds why should not others? Why should we keep on importing our hay, for instance? Why should such quantities of vegetables come from abroad? Having too many eggs in one basket is what we are suffering from. With varied industries those now devoted to sugar would cease to be so great a power in the State. Varied industry will mean greater individual independence.

MANY a woman stands helpless before the needs of her growing child. The puzzle is to keep pace of his activities and anticipate his movements rather than follow upon his destructive acts with no, no! The perplexing question of how to amuse him is referred to everybody for an answer. Froebel, most of all men, by living with the children, learned how to play. He has taught us to utilize the instinct for play so that the children may learn at the same time. All mothers who doubt their own sufficiency should go to him. In another column will be found an invitation for all who are interested in Froebel's child-play.

WE were speaking the other day of the excellent reproductive methods in use among American engravers. Mr. Ripley has handed us a copy of the Architectural Record in which are some beautiful specimens of the engravers' art. The number contains views, exterior and interior, of the Newport residences of some of the great millionaires. Ogden Golet's "Ochre Court," Cornelius Vanderbilt's "The Breakers," Oliver H. P. Belmont's "Belcourt," and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt's "Marble House." For delicacy of tint and minute detail, these are wonderful engravings. They also show the lavish luxury of these modern palaces.

The beet sugar industry is making way in New Zealand. At Wai-kato, recently, a meeting of the farmers was held to see if 2500 acres of beets would be guaranteed. The letters and lists read guaranteed 2237 acres and there were more parties to hear from. A firm will erect a sugar making plant costing near \$500,000, and there will be an annual expenditure of from \$200,000 to \$250,000. Our New Zealand brothers are by no means asleep. In time New Zealand will be one of the great powers of the Pacific.

The visit of the Attorney-General to New Zealand has made the officials of the Colonies better acquainted with our islands. Mr. Smith made many friends while he was away, and, while studying up the questions of interest to us, also gave valuable information to the Colonies. We may look for very friendly relations between the Southern Colonies and the Northern Islands.

## FINIS, HENRIETTA.

The Henrietta case, as far as the vessel is concerned has come to an end. The case has been carefully tried and Judge Whiting in his decision, which is worth any readers' while to read, gives the evidence a most thorough sifting. A strong point is that the vessel cleared for La Paz, in Mexico, and that in different handwriting on the shipping articles were the words "or such port as the master may see fit." The official log book had no entries, except the name of the master, another log book has no entries. The manifest showed the "drugs" and these "drugs" had been repacked on the voyage. A translation of a Chinese letter found on board gave the parties away very badly.

The people on the vessel could not show anything that could prove them honest traders. It was as clear a case of smuggling as ever came before our or any other courts. The vessel is condemned and the opium, vessel, and all belongings are now the property of the Hawaiian Government. After this very smart payment there will not likely be so much energy in smuggling efforts for some time to come.

WHAT a theater of the future the great Pacific ocean is going to be. The great questions of the world are going to be played upon its stage. We, at present, are destined to see but the glimmering lights of the side scenes, but the next century will see the full dress rehearsals and perhaps some of the great tragedy. All life is to an extent a tragedy, but the greatest of tragedies is the life of nations. Eastern and western civilizations will meet her with a crash. It is a good thing for the civilization of the world that the mighty republic of the United States and the quasi-republican colonies of the South are building up their powers and establishing those free Anglo-Saxons institutions which are the root of greatness and of happiness.

## EXPORTS FROM HONOLULU.

Over Three Quarters of a Million Dollars Last Quarter.

For the quarter ended December 31, 1895, there was exported the following articles, with their value: Sugar, 25,540,590 lbs., \$721,852 82; rice, 1,031,000 lbs., \$39,608; coffee, 34,634 lbs., \$6965 80; bananas, bunches, 29,499, \$29,165; wool, 106,844 lbs., \$7152; hides, pcs., 1888, \$4605; pineapples, pcs., 19,722, \$2475 88; goat skins, pcs., 1646, \$720; sheep skins, pcs., 914, \$62; betel leaves, boxes, 22, \$120; taro flour, \$6; plants and seeds, \$1; sundry fruit, \$5; bones and horns, lbs., 9520, \$125; curios, \$500; sundries, \$604; canned fruit, doz., 972, \$972; foreign goods, \$34,404 25. Total, \$849,343 75.

## NOTICE.

The HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY requests that all bills up to the 31st of December, 1895, not already presented, be presented immediately.

## FOR RENT!

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Commodious New Store  
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COMPANY, LIMITED,

Von Holt Block.

## Timely Topics

JANUARY 8, 1896.

STEADY GRIND—"I have learned from observation" says Chauncey Depew, "that three things surely happen to a man who works without relaxation. In the first place he becomes nervous, irritable and hard to get along with. In the second place the grade of his work falls off, and he is liable to err in his judgment. In the third place he dies suddenly." These remarks of the famous after dinner speaker we consider not only decided applicable in the sense in which they are intended, but in the way of a great many of the manufacturers that are constantly placing inferior goods on the market and claiming them as superior to the product of older and better known houses. This is especially true of cutlery. There are houses who place this class of goods on the market that are made up for show and sale only, but whose wear is warranted only until they have been once scoured. This is not the case with the goods of well known and established houses whose reputation depends upon the wear of goods.

They pride themselves on what they make being made of the best material that money and experience can turn out. The John Russell Cutlery Company have a reputation that is envied by many and equalled by few. Ex S. S. Australia we received a consignment of their high grade cutlery consisting of carvers (in cases), slicing, kitchen, butcher, hunting and cake knives, as well as complete sets for the dinner from the fish course to the desert. Agate Iron Ware is too well known to need any comment on our part. Suffice it to that we have "it" in Agate Iron Ware. The Bradley and Hubbard Company have been so rushed with orders that they have found it impossible to meet and turn out the work as fast as the orders were received. If you desire something new in these goods we can accommodate you, and the designs sent us are the newest of the new in both lamps and chandeliers.

THE . . .  
Hawaiian Hardware  
COMPANY, L'D.,  
Opposite Spreckels' Bank,  
307 FORT STREET.